

# THE COKE TRADE HESITATES, BUT MOST OF SELLERS STAND PAT ON PRICES.

## Dropping Brokers Is Discussed.

## THE COURIER POINTS WAY.

## Operators Consider Curtailing the Production by Running Five Days Per Week for Present.

Coke production dropped 3,274 tons last week and shipments fell away 152 cars or about 4,500 tons, a falling off in business of one per cent, as compared with the previous week. This condition is a partial reflection of the furnace situation elsewhere described, but not wholly. All things considered the trade has remained remarkably steady. The operators are for the most part pulling together in the matter of production and standing pat in the matter of prices. The independents almost to a man are refusing to make any concessions to the brokers, and the latter are making a heroic bluff at being indifferent to the situation.

The brokerage question is one of the most active features of the situation. The operators are discussing in a quiet but very vigorous manner the advisability of eliminating the broker as a factor in the coke business. The Weekly Courier pointed the way a month ago and its call to arms has found a hearty responsive echo in the breasts of the operators. They are convinced that the Brokerage Bureau is first for himself, second for the consumer and last for the producer; that he takes his toll from both interests and creates all the trouble between the two he can; that he is a disturber of the commercial peace, and that his removal from the trade will be "a good riddance of bad rubbish." The operators believe that they can deal more profitably and more satisfactorily by dealing directly and are trying earnestly to effect an arrangement of this nature. They are alive to the advantages of consolidation and conservation.

In spite of a studied indifference there is evidently a quiet hunt for coke on the part of the brokers and some of the furnace interests. The result is a stationary and apparently a waiting market. The figures as to production and output indicate that some coke is being stocked on the yards and inquiry confirms this condition. This policy, however, is not regarded with favor, and it is probable that additional stock coke will be averted by running fewer days in the week. We may expect the cutting out of one active day at many of the plants for the present, beginning possibly this week and continuing as long as the situation seems to demand the curtailment of production.

As the six-day a week production is nearly universal, dropping one day from the working time, would make a conservative pruning down, and not one that would seriously hamper the future no matter which way the market goes. The expectations are that the summer will see a steady advance in the trade, and that the coke operators will reap a steady harvest on their investments. In this state of coke production the furnaces seem to be getting along on hand to mouth buying, and they claim that they will get \$3 coke in the future.

The close relationship of the United States Steel corporation and the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the big coke producer, indicates something else, and that is that the Corporation will set the price on Bessemer pig iron, which is the barometer of coke demands, close to \$19. This control of the pig iron market they have demonstrated in the past, and upon it, basing the price of coke at one-seventh that of Bessemer would put the price of coke around \$2.70 a ton. This, however, is no rigid rule, and there is no reason to doubt the ability of the independent producers to charge it if they pool their selling interests and stand pat for \$3.00 coke.

The changes were slight during the week, and were reported as follows: Revere and Royal works of the W. J. Ralney interests, in the Lower Connellsville region, increased 50 and 10 ovens respectively, while Atcheson of the Republic Iron & Steel Company and Martin of the Woodside Coke Company each put in two additional ovens. A few of the plants say that they met with a shortage of cars during the week.

### Killed in Mine.

John Amen, 21 years old and single was run down at 6:30 A. M. Sunday in the Bagley mines and killed. He had been riding in front of a car in the mines of the H. C. Frick Coke Company and fell off and under the cars.

## GREENE COUNTY COAL DEAL.

Waynesburg Capitalists Acquire \$150,000 Tract in Cumberland Twp.

WAYNESBURG, Jan. 28.—It has been learned that the last large block of coal in Cumberland township held by the original owners has been sold to a group of Waynesburg capitalists who will probably hold the land for speculation though it is said there is a possibility of development in the near future.

The coal which has just changed hands consists of 300 acres of the Pittsburg vein underlying the Gregg farm in Cumberland township. The price paid is close to \$500 an acre. This is the second sale that has been closed in Cumberland township in the past ten days at the \$500 figure. The assessed valuation of the coal as fixed by the County Commissioners recently was \$100 an acre.

## MINERAL RESOURCES OF UNITED STATES

Geological Survey's Annual Report is Now Out and a Most Interesting Volume.

The Geological Survey's report entitled "Mineral Resources of the United States, calendar year 1908" is now ready for distribution. The report is in two parts or volumes, part I covering the metallic products and part II the non-metallic products. Advance chapters of these volumes have been published in pamphlet form during 1909 as rapidly as the reports on the different substances could be compiled and any of these chapters can still be obtained from the Survey. The report includes fifty-five chapters by thirty-two authors. Its arrangement and scope are practically the same as in the twenty-four preceding reports of the series "Mineral Resources of the United States." Part I includes maps showing the distribution of iron ores and the location of blast furnaces in the United States. Part II includes a map showing the known productive oil and natural gas fields.

The statistics of production for 1908 were collected in some States under co-operative agreements with the State Geological Surveys, to avoid troubling producers with duplicate requests for information, to obtain prompter returns, and to enable State geologists to keep in touch with producers and with new developments.

The work of collecting statistics of mineral production is done as expeditiously as possible, but some of it cannot be hurried. Replies to requests for information are given only by the courtesy of the producers, and not all of them are received as promptly as might be desired, so that nearly a year may elapse before all the returns for the preceding year have been collected and tabulated by the Survey. It is gratifying to note, however, from year to year, a more cordial co-operation on the part of the producers, a higher appreciation of the value of the statistics and the collateral matter published and a larger demand for the Survey's report.

The volumes can be obtained without charge by applying to the Director of the Survey at Washington.

## REPUBLIC MINER'S IRON COAL DIGGER

It Undercuts the Coal, Digs It Down and Loads It in the Wagon All in One Process.

Andrew Powell, a veteran coal miner of Republic, has patented a new type of coal mining machine, which he believes will work wonders in the industry, and the Connellsville Iron Works are engaged in the building of the first machine.

The machine is of the punching type and equipped with a conveyor and elevator, so that as the coal is dug down it will be conveyed back and loaded into the empty wagon standing in the room. The process of undercutting having been completed, then starts in what Mr. Powell considers the greatest feature of his machine, as it really begins to dig the coal. Being so arranged that the puncher may be raised or lowered the puncher is slowly raised and digs down the coal that has been undercut, while the conveyor loads the coal into the waiting wagon.

This will all obviate the necessity of blasting and Mr. Powell claims that it is the only true type of mechanical "coal digger" and carrying out the entire process. The machine will be run by compressed air. Mr. Powell having decided that this is safer than electrically propelled machines.

### Lost Many Coal Boats.

The River Coal Company reports that it is seriously considering giving up its New Orleans trade, on account of the sinking of so many boats on the Mississippi.

## FIRST AID WORK IS WIDESPREAD.

Schedule for the Lectures in Westmoreland County Is Announced.

## OTHER BIG MEETINGS HELD

Miners and Operators Enthusiastic on Saving Human Life by Early Treatment—Dean of State College, Also Begins Lectures in Mining.

Widespread and enthusiastic interest has grown among miners and operators on the subject of "First Aid Corps," and in all the coal regions this work is progressing rapidly, with lectures on quick treatment of the injured and the saving of human life. Dr. W. R. Crane, Dean of State College, also begins his lectures on mining practice according to the schedule herein given.

Lieutenant M. J. Shields has begun his lectures in the Bituminous fields, and will open in the Connellsville region tomorrow. The Bituminous committee of the State Y. M. C. A. has arranged the schedule, which will be further extended later.

The interest in the work in Westmoreland county has developed so greatly that two schedules had to be arranged. The first is as follows:

Larrobe, Friday, February 4; Key stone Coal & Coke Company Mining Institute, Greensburg, Saturday, February 5; Johnstown, Monday, February 8; Jamison plants Institute, Works No. 2, Wednesday, February 9; Scotts, Thursday, February 10; Larrobe, Friday, February 11; Greensburg, Saturday, February 12.

This same schedule will be repeated in the same order on the next week. The second will include the following: Edna No. 1, Edna No. 2; Jamison No. 4; and Madison. This schedule will also be repeated.

At Larrobe the work will include all men from Whitney through to Bradenville.

As an illustration of the interest manifested in the "First Aid Corps" work, Dr. Dixon of the Edna mines has already arranged for eight squads from one mine.

Dr. Crane of State College, will begin his tour next week, lecturing on mining and accompanying the lectures with stentorian views. His lecture schedule so far as now arranged is as follows for the Y. M. C. A. mining institutes:

Irwin, February 2; Castle Shannon, February 3; Larrobe, February 4; Johnstown, February 5; Brownsville, February 6; Monongahela, February 7; Punxsutawney, February 11.

At Johnstown 18 young miners joined the First Aid Club last night when Dr. F. B. Statler of Johnstown gave the first of a series of 10 illustrated lectures.

A. L. Russell, M. D., chief surgeon of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, lectured Saturday evening at Friedale. The miners will immediately organize squads at Somers mines Nos. 1 and 2.

Several hundred men employed in the Creedmore mines at Cecil held an enthusiastic meeting on Saturday evening to formulate plans. Committees were appointed to confer with employees of Laurel Hill mine No. 5 and the Ridgeway mines to have the latter join.

Dr. R. J. Shields of Industry addressed a big meeting of miners at Scott Haven Tuesday evening, supplementing a similar talk by Dr. Russell. Other meetings will be held at surrounding mines.

Superintendent James Porter of the Lick Run mines was chairman at an immense meeting held in the Curry hall, at Broughton, and the enthusiasm manifested indicates that it is one of the best in the Pittsburgh district.

The 500 miners at the Ocean mines, at Frank, are arranging for a big mass meeting to be held in the near future, when Dr. Shields will deliver an address on first aid work. The miners are beginning to realize the need of such squads and are heartily in accord with the work. Twenty-five men are now being drilled there. The 325 men at Ocean mine No. 1 at Scott Haven, have made arrangements for a big meeting soon.

## MOVING TO CONNELLVILLE.

Well Known Shaft Sinkers Will Make This Their Headquarters.

The Connellsville Construction Company has sold a six-room frame house with bath, No. 620 Trump Lane, to F. L. Farnell and John A. Allen for \$3,800.

The men are shaft sinkers and have formerly lived at New Salem, but desire a permanent location in the central part of the region. They will move into the house in about two weeks.

## THE STATISTICS SUMMARIZED.

PRODUCTION.

For the week ending Saturday, January 29, 1910.

Districts	Ovens	In.	Out.	Tons.
Cecilville	24,070	22,770	1,302	263,250
L. Cecilville	11,750	11,008	607	181,250
Totals	35,820	33,778	1,909	444,500
Disputed				
Connellsville	24,082			22,378
L. Connellsville	66,828			124,498
Totals	90,910			146,876
Production Previous Week.				
Cecilville	21,070	22,730	1,638	291,442
L. Cecilville	14,740	11,008	672	179,080
Totals	35,810	33,738	2,310	470,522
Disputed				
Connellsville	24,086			51,280
L. Connellsville	54,518			125,052
Totals	78,604			176,332

## SHIPMENTS.

Aggregate from both regions in cars for the week ending Saturday, January 29, 1910.

To Pittsburgh	1,458
West of Pittsburgh	8,795
East of Connellsville	1,124
Totals	11,377
Shipments Previous Week.	
To Pittsburgh	5,211
West of Pittsburgh	8,795
East of Connellsville	1,124
Totals	15,030

(For complete tables of ovens in blast in both regions see pages 2 and 3.)

## NEW EXPLOSIVE IS INTERESTING.

Col. J. M. Reid Met With Westmoreland County Mine Operators.

## MANY INQUIRIES ARE MADE

Some of the New Titanite, Vouched For By Former Senator Clark, Will Be Shipped to the Revere Works For Testing.

Col. J. M. Reid, former Senator of W. Va., a native of Fayette county, requested some time ago to arrange for a series of tests with a new explosive in the coal mines of Westmoreland county as to making tests of the new explosive there.

The matter of explosives is one of the greatest importance to both miners and operators, and since the publication in The Courier a week ago that Col. Reid had been sought to find suitable places for testing the explosive Col. Reid has been fairly deluged with letters making inquiries about the time of the proposed tests, and offering mines in which it may be made. Nothing in mining practice recently has aroused so much interest as the claims made regarding the explosive as vouched for by the millionaire copper king.

The name of the explosive is "W. Clark Titanite," and arrangements for some of it to be shipped to the Revere coke works of the W. J. Ralney interests, near Uniontown, have been made. There it is probable that the first tests in this region will take place. Mr. Clark will furnish operators to demonstrate the workings of the new explosive which is the invention of an Austrian scientist, who was with Nobel for many years. The explosive has been tried out in the copper mines and strong claims are made for it.

## MINE EXAMINING BOARDS APPOINTED

Those For the Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh and Sixteenth Districts Named By Court.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 31.—Mine examining boards for the Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh and Sixteenth Bituminous districts of Pennsylvania were announced this morning by the court. The appointments are for four years. In each case the mine inspector of the district is the senior member. Sitting with him in each district will be an operator and a miner. The appointments are announced by Judge R. E. Unbehler are:

Fifth District—L. G. Roby, Inspector; John Hoover, operator; Gomer Lewis, miner.  
Ninth District—Patrick J. Welsh, Inspector; P. J. Tormay, operator; David R. DePriest, miner.  
Eleventh District—D. R. Blower, Inspector; Samuel J. Lohr, operator; Edward Quinn, miner.  
Sixteenth District—M. H. Rowarth, Inspector; John J. McIntyre, operator; John Cribble, miner.

## COAL OPTIONS TO BE TAKEN UP.

100,000 Acres in Deal With Consolidation of Mines Proposed.

## POWER PLANT ON THE YOUGH

The Territory is About Confluence and the General Offices of the Company Will Be Located There—Power Dam Above Kendall.

Options to be taken on 100,000 acres of coal land about Confluence, a merger of all the coal companies in that locality, and the building of a large dam above Kendall to furnish a water power of 250,000 horse power and to transmit electric power for a radius of 50 miles are in the plans of a large New York banking house that has representatives in that section.

The interest lack of this merger is interest back of this big merger is Clarkson & Company, banker, of New York city. They have agreed to underwrite and take over the whole issue of bonds covering the purchase of over 100,000 acres of coal lands and coal properties, between Confluence and Kendall, Md. This will include the Huff company's mines, holdings and railroads, and the Kurtz estate and its holdings and options, all the mineral rights and mines on the Whites Creek branch of A. W. Cook & Company, the Lionberg Coal Company, Elk Lick Coal Company, the Somerset Fuel Company, and the Smith Myers & Company's mines at Annapolis.

A large dam will be built on the Yough above Kendall sufficient to generate a water power of 250,000 horse power and to transmit electric power from there over a radius of 50 miles for manufacturing industries of all kinds.

The Union & North Fork railroad is to be extended in a northerly direction into Somerset county opening up a virgin territory hitherto untapped and will also be extended southerly with a branch up the Whites Creek as to have a connection with the proposed new line of the Western Maryland road. The said branch is to be extended on up the Yough valley so as to tip the coal fields which are being taken over by the new company.

Offices of the company will be located in Confluence. The connection with the Baltimore & Ohio and the Western Maryland extension will place the new company in a very advantageous position as they will have their own engines and crews to take care of their own business on their own lines and will not be dependent in this respect on either the B. & O. or Western Maryland.

The motive power which will most likely be used is the electric third rail system. The several tunnels now in the combine are to be enlarged to their fullest capacity so as to release a large tonnage immediately and other mines are to be opened up as quickly as the engineers may consider feasible.

The mine of the company has not been settled on yet, but the incorporating papers are being prepared under the laws of the State of Delaware and will probably be known as the Western Pennsylvania Maryland Railroad & Coal Company. It is reported that the average price to be paid for the land taken over is \$25 per acre.

## STOCKHOLDERS MEET.

And Elect Officers for Two Uniontown Companies.

The stockholders of the Consolidated Connellsville Coke Company and the Southern Supply Company, at Uniontown Wednesday elected the old board of directors with the exception of William M. Hall, of Pittsburgh, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. C. Magee. The following officers were elected: George W. Byrd, president; E. S. Hackney, vice president; F. E. Weddell, of Scottsdale, Secretary; J. W. Semons, treasurer. The same officers and directors for the Southern Supply Company with the exception of E. S. Hackney, who fills the place caused by the death of Mr. Magee.

The Palmer & Semons Lumber Company of Uniontown will open a branch office in Pittsburgh about March 15, in charge of L. F. Bailey, who is going to Uniontown, was connected with some of Pittsburgh's largest lumber concerns. The company handles the product of the Tussock and United States companies, who have mills at Dunbar, Pa., and Lake Run, Avondale, Scotland and Hockleyville, W. Va., and one mill for pine and one for oak at Rockley, W. Va. The company is composed of T. H. Palmer and I. W. Semons of Uniontown.

## RIGHT OF WAY

For Proposed Electric Line Is Being Looked Up.

Somerset county capitalists last week went to Johnstown to consult S. Hammer Canfield about the foot-right of way held by the Kennerley Coal Company from Johnstown to near Jenner. The visit is understood to relate to the proposed electric line connecting Somerset and Johnstown.

The right of way is wide enough for both an electric line and a steam railroad, and it is not unlikely that the Baltimore & Ohio will take advantage of the possibilities in this particular, which will give it a new line into the Jenner coal field.

## THE CONNELLVILLE SHOPS BUILD LOADER

A Twenty-seven Ton New Type of Coke Yard Machine For Push Ovens.

The Connellsville Machine & Car Company has completed a coke conveyor of a new style for the Pittsburgh & Westmoreland Coal Company, which they have placed in successful operation at their plant at Beardsville, Washington county. The conveyor was designed by W. W. Macfarlane, a mechanical engineer of Pittsburgh, and is much heavier and more rigid than the conveyors heretofore in use. The machine weighs 27 tons and requires a 45-horse power electric motor to operate it.

The giant coke loader is used in connection with the rectangular type of "push" oven and with the combination of a mechanical coke drawer and this big machine to carry the coke out onto the cars, there is a decided reduction in the number of coke yard employees needed.

General Manager I. C. Kelly of Scottsdale, formerly Master Mechanic for the Frick Coke Company, who is at the head of the Connellsville shops, was in Washington county on Thursday looking over the field and says that the development there is very marked. There are 100 ovens in the Beardsville plant mentioned and from the amount of material on hand it appears that about 400 to 500 are to be built. Mr. Kelly says that the outlook is for a very prosperous year for the Machine & Car Company.

## FRICK VETERANS MET ON SATURDAY

They Were Entertained at the New Home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Asa Childs.

The H. C. Frick veterans were handsomely entertained Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. James Asa Childs at their pretty new home in Will's Road. All were in the enjoyment of the evening. Four tables were called into requisition for the game and at the close four pretty prizes were awarded to the winners. J. A. Barnhart captured the first prize, and V. W. Yahner the second. W. C. Minton was awarded the prize for the greatest number of lone hands, while W. H. Chingerman was awarded the booby prize. After spending several hours around the card tables, the guests assembled in the dining room where an elaborately appointed supper was served.

Covers were laid for the following veterans: Morris Pignau, W. S. Ramsay, Hugh Close, J. E. Criswell of Mr. Pleasant, M. L. Hayes, W. A. Todd, V. W. Yahner, J. A. Barnhart of Scottsdale, C. W. Mullen, P. J. Locke of Uniontown, P. J. Tormay of Trotter, C. B. Planks of Leisenger, No. 1, and Mrs. Childs. Other guests present were Leroy W. Gubard and W. H. Chingerman, the latter of Scottsdale.

## NEW COMPANIES

With Headquarters in Uniontown Chartered in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va. Jan. 28.—To manufacture and sell steam boilers, generators and other machinery for the utilization of waste heat from coke ovens, the Titlow Waste Heat Power Company with principal offices and chief works at Uniontown was granted a charter yesterday.

The company has an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, and the incorporators are A. C. E. Lenhart, George E. Tidlow, George H. Reynolds, of Uniontown, R. C. McLean, J. V. Witger, of Chicago. With the same incorporation a charter was issued to the Miron & Co. Machine Company of Uniontown with a capital stock of \$50,000, to manufacture and sell machinery for drawing and loading coal.

Fever at Continental.

The public schools at Continental No. 2 have been closed owing to scarlet fever.

Handicaps Coal Mines.

A shortage of locomotives is hampering the Pittsburgh coal trade.

## The Badly Working Furnaces.

## NO INCREASED OFFERINGS.

Coke Interests Making No Endeavor Whatever to Sell, and Are Awaiting Developments.

Special to the Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—A few of the furnaces have been working badly and have suspended coke shipments in consequence. The furnaces had remarkably good luck in November and December making abnormally large tonnage. They are having no more trouble now than usual in winter.

The Andrews & Hitchcock furnace at Hubbard, O., which has been completely rebuilt, will go into blast next Monday. Coke shipments should have already started. The other Andrews & Hitchcock furnace has been in blast right along. Fannie furnace, at West Middlesex, is to go into blast in a fortnight. These two cases represent the only increases in coke consumption at the moment.

The holding up of shipments of coke has not resulted in increased offerings in the market, production being curtailed or the coke being stocked at ovens. Indeed, coke interests may be said to be making no effort whatever to sell but are rather standing pat on prices and awaiting such demand as may develop. There is no buying pressure, either, so that the market has been practically at a standstill.

There is no well defined market. Prices may be quoted nominally at not under \$2.50 for prompt or contract and \$2.60 and \$2.55 for contract foundry and \$2.50 and \$2.45 for contract foundry coke. Values are not well sold, however, who will not sell at such low prices as they regard these to be.

The basic pig iron average for January has been announced at \$18.87 1/2, Valley furnaces, against \$17 for December and \$17.49 for November. The December average for January is announced at \$19, Valley, the same as for November and December. Coke contracts are sometimes based on these averages.

## NO DEFINITE CHANGE.

In Sight in Demand for Finished Steel Products and Increase Evidently Postponed.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron and Steel Report says:

February opens with no definite change in sight in demand for finished steel products and the realization of expectations of an increase is evidently postponed. It may be two or three months before there is a widespread buying movement.

At this time last year the position was that the mills had a large output of finished steel business on hand, but the business was not equally distributed. Bars, plates, shapes, sheets and the plates were well sold abundantly as not to need consideration; rails were not considered because their case was more or less hopeless anywhere, while wire and pipe were sold least abundantly and in our reviews it was suggested that they would require an accretion of new business early in the new year to enable them to maintain output. This they were not expected to do, and the fact may begin to tell upon operations soon. For the present the only change is that the wire and pipe mills are putting more material into purchase and buying less, their aggregate production being substantially unchanged.

Last week an incomplete announcement was made of the purchase by the Pittsburgh Steel Company of 900 tons of basic pig iron for second quarter delivery at \$16.25, Valley, and of 15,000 tons for third quarter delivery at \$16.75, Valley, this made an average price of \$16.50, for the entire tonnage. The announcement raised a storm of protest, the animus of which must have been the weakened condition of the market, since before the announcement was made it was known that basic pig iron could be bought at \$16.50, Valley, for nearly delivery.

The official statistics of pig iron production in 1909 show an output of 26,795,471 tons against 19,926,018 tons in 1908 and 25,781,361 tons in 1907, the previous record, so that a new record has been made by the narrow margin of 14,110 tons, which is four hours' production at the present rate.

## PEABODY OFFICERS CHOSEN.

John D. Carr, President; John G. Hopwood With Big Coke Merger.

John D. Carr of Uniontown has been elected president of the Peabody Coal & Coke Company, and P. E. Peabody has been chosen general manager.

John A. Hopwood, for the past year, and a half with the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission, has resigned his position with the commission and entered the service of the company and entered upon his new duties Monday morning.

Precipitation in January.

The precipitation in Fayette county in the month of January was 7.97.

SHIPPING OFFICE,  
First National Bank Building, Uniontown, Pa.





## The Weekly Courier.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1910.

## COAL COMPANIES IN THE LIQUOR BUSINESS?

The Washington Observer makes the startling charge that some of the biggest coal mining concerns in that county are running saloons on the side. It says:

The erection of Marianna as a borough will give Washington county an incorporated municipality, it borrows and one city. A large increase in this number may now be expected. The desire to make big money out of the liquor business is a powerful motive for incorporating every mining hamlet as a borough.

In this movement the Ellsworth Coal Company led the way. Owning all the real estate at Ellsworth, it petitioned for and had that mining camp erected as a borough. Then it obtained a liquor license to sell liquors. No one dared to remonstrate because every man in the place worked for the coal company and knew he would be out of a job if he interfered with the company plans.

The Ellsworth saloon proved to be a gold mine. About 1,000 men are employed there. They are engaged in a hazardous occupation and the strain and excitement leads many of them to drink. Much of the money paid out to the miners soon comes back into the saloon till.

Having discovered a method for collecting money the Ellsworth company hastened to put it into operation elsewhere. Cokeburg was erected and another saloon opened without opposition. For every man in the town was dependent upon the coal company for a living. Like Ellsworth, its neighbor, Cokeburg, has no freerholder living in its limits. The coal company is as much as an old feudal baron. Another gold mine was developed.

It was not to be expected that the managers of other coal companies would fail to see the opportunity to greatly increase their profits. The Pittsburgh-Buffalo company asked for the incorporation of its property at Marianna as a borough and received therewith a license to apply for a liquor license.

Marianna is to be erected as a borough and a saloon will be opened there as a matter of course. In the place will dare to oppose the application. It is estimated that a liquor license will pay at least \$10,000 per year. The town will have an interest of 5 per cent on \$500,000 of bonded indebtedness.

Attorney R. W. Irwin, who represented the petitioners for the incorporation of Marianna, frankly told the court that the object was to have the liquor license granted. The court granted the license promptly so that the liquor license might be granted.

Other coal companies are likely to have the way pointed out to them by which they can make enough money to insure good dividends to their stockholders. A saloon monopoly in a mining camp is equal to a government mint as a money maker. The public may anticipate the erection of Marianna and various other coal works as boroughs.

The Ellsworth company discovered a modern Aladdin's lamp which will show many others how to pile up riches rapidly. They will be slow to embrace the opportunity. Between the pluck-me store and the monopoly saloon at Marianna the coal miners are likely to find themselves reduced to the company when pay day rolls around.

We are not familiar with the circumstances and do not give this editorial utterance any endorsement whatever. We publish it because it is the first time in the history of Western Pennsylvania mining that such a charge has been made against an operator. Most employers object to the proximity of a saloon because of its tendency to demoralize the workmen, especially on festive occasions. In the Connelville coke region there are no saloons close to the coke works, but beer and whisky deliveries are quite common, so common that it is reported that a leading interest recently contemplated the purchase of all the Fayette county breweries and distilleries with a view to regulating the traffic to reasonable sobriety.

The Washington Observer is a reputable paper, but it is a radical opponent of the liquor traffic and a political opponent of the coal operators whom it attacks. There may be something to be said on the other side; for example, it is quite possible that the large coal mining interests of Washington county may have indirectly engaged in the liquor traffic for the purpose of enforcing or at least encouraging temperate habits. It is well known that the workmen who want liquor will find a way to get it, and that the absence of a licensed bar often means the presence of a speakeasy. The licensee cannot afford to encourage temperance; the lawless dealer don't care how drunk the customer gets. The speakeasy proprietor is after the money, and the drunker his patrons get the surer he is of getting their cash. He is not always particular how he gets it, either.

Upon the whole it is unreasonable to assume that the Washington county coal companies mentioned have started saloons for the sole purpose of making money out of the liquor business. As we recall Marianna as a model mining village in which no reasonable expense has been spared to make the homes of the workmen pleasant, comfortable and attractive. We cannot believe that employers of labor

whose plans betray so much humane consideration for the welfare of their workmen as those of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo people plainly show can be guilty of such unspeakably sordid motives as are attributed to them above, but we can understand how they might be sadly misconstrued when viewed with biased eyes.

As a proposition by itself the erection of mining villages into boroughs, even though the operators own the towns, is not open to serious objection. Here in the Connelville coke region there has been much bitter controversy and some stubborn litigation over the right of the public, especially retail dealers in merchandise, to pass freely to and fro over the streets of the coke villages. The operators in some cases have denied the right on the ground that the villages are their private property and the competitive merchants are trespassers.

The incorporation of such villages as boroughs would be a formal and legal dedication of their streets and alleys to public uses, and in that respect would be welcomed by the public.

## TO BOTTLE UP THE COKE SMOKE.

The formation in Uniontown of two corporations, one for the purpose of manufacturing appliances for the utilization of the waste heat and gases from the coke ovens and the other for the construction of machines for drawing coke from beehive ovens, gives promise of a great stride forward in coke practice, and the operations of these companies will be watched with interest by the coke trade generally and the Connelville region people particularly.

Successful coke-drawing machines are now in operation in the Connelville region and it remains to be seen whether the new automatic drawer is an improvement; but there has been as yet no serious attempt to recover the millions of cubic feet of fuel gas which is daily dissipated in the air.

It is estimated that this waste amounts to \$23,000,000 annually. It literally goes up in smoke and leaves nothing behind but a dirty and disagreeable atmosphere which the residents of the region have to breathe.

If the plan to collect these gases and utilize them, and incidentally to restore the ancient purity of the atmosphere, proves practical and successful, the Uniontown corporation will have earned the eternal gratitude of the public as well as handsome fortunes in cold dollars for its stockholders.

The Uniontown company has our sympathy and good wishes in its effort to bottle up the Connelville region coke smoke.

## THE THREATENED BITUMINOUS MINE STRIKE.

The threatened strike of the United Mine Workers for an advance of 10c in wages would be a serious setback to the gratifying industrial revival now existing, and it should not be permitted to come to pass.

The operators and the miners should arbitrate their differences if they cannot mutually agree. The starting up of many idle mills and factories has undoubtedly created a large demand for coal. A bigger demand and better prices enables the operator to pay better wages.

It is doubtless true that these conditions have progressed differently in different regions, and that an advance of 10c in one district would not be a fair advance in another district. Each coal-producing section should be examined into on its own merits. There is no more sense or reason in a 10% horizontal advance in miners' wages than there is in a 10% horizontal reduction in the tariff.

In the Connelville coke region, the operators have made a voluntary advance in wages of 10c, thus restoring them to the same level they were two years ago when the same prosperous conditions now prevailing existed. In making this advance the operators have only been fair to their men. Possibly if the coal operators generally were as just there would be no strikes or threats thereof. We say possibly, because the union miners have not always evinced the same spirit of fairness with their employers; but public opinion has always been a powerful factor in the settlement of such disputes, and it would probably be strong enough to compel the abandonment of unjust demands.

Labor is entitled to a fair share of present prosperity and capital to a fair return on its investment. If this rule is kept in mind there will not be any serious trouble in the adjustment of wages and prices to new conditions.

## THE CONFLUENCE MERGER AND YOUGH IMPROVEMENTS.

The large coal and railway interests in Confluence and the surrounding country for a distance of twenty miles up the Youghiogheny and Casselman rivers, and Laurel Hill creek, including the Urshan and other large properties, are reported to have effected a consolidation with a view to immense industrial developments in the upper valleys of ancient Turkeyfoot.

One of the most interesting details of the announcement is that the company proposes to utilize the Youghiogheny river water power for the purpose of manufacturing electrical energy sufficient for the operation of its mines and railroads and prospective manufacturing and for lighting up the whole community with its economical radiance. Scofield may say that there is not enough water in the Youghiogheny river during the summer season to run a mountain sawmill, but there are a number of excellent natural locations in the Upper Youghiogheny valley for the comparatively cheap construction of dams in which the surplus water of other seasons may be

impounded in sufficient quantities for the purpose mentioned, and perhaps for other purposes equally as important.

The Confluence project reminds us of the fact that there are other similar natural locations for dams between Connelville and Ohio, which it may be found profitable to utilize, and such an improvement would be of greater importance to Connelville than the canalization of the river to this point. Water for domestic and manufacturing purposes is becoming more necessary than water transportation. Moreover, water transportation is impossible without plenty of water. The water supply will always be ample if some regard is paid to the work of reforesting the watersheds and the banks of the streams at their headwaters. Just how and when this will be done is not now apparent, but the conviction is growing that it is a necessity, and that conviction will eventually bring action. In this connection we would suggest that the energies of the Chamber of Commerce of Connelville be directed primarily in these channels as a condition precedent to canalization and one more important to us as a manufacturing community.

In the meantime, it may be observed that Confluence interests have awakened to the advantages of merger methods.

## THE POPULAR REVOLT AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

The revolt against the extravagant prices of the necessities of life is sweeping the country like wildfire. The worm has turned, and in turning has discovered the fact that it has grown into a boa constrictor big enough and powerful enough to squeeze greedy oppression's bloated proportions into shape more human.

It is questionable whether the boycott of meat as a boycott will be effective in reducing the high cost of living, or even in reducing the price of meat to a reasonable level, but as an expression of popular sentiment it will have the effect of stirring the powers of government to action; and under such stress those powers, even in a republic like ours, are often drastic in the redress of public grievances.

Many reasons are given for the increased and increasing cost of living, and no doubt this condition is due to many reasons; but whether to many or to few, the government should address itself energetically to the task of removing them.

The consumer looks askance at the retailer; the retailer blames it all on the wholesaler; the wholesaler excuses himself on the ground that the producer has boosted the price. In the end, as we have stated on several recent occasions, it gets back to the soil. Government inquiry should investigate from the consumer to the soil.

One diagnosis is that the American nation is steeped in extravagance and waste, and in a measure this accusation is true, but it does not satisfactorily explain 20-cent ham and 40-cent butter. The Grain Exchange has also been charged with bulging the foodstuff market and inflating prices. It is true there have been corners in wheat and corn, but speculative values do not last indefinitely, and to the best of our information there is at present no corner in grain which would warrant the prices paid for a Springfield township farmer's husbandry gleanings a few days since.

The explanation will probably be found in the fact that the demand, foreign and domestic, for the products of the farm is greater than the supply, and that the first remedy lies in the encouragement of agriculture. To this end the government lands should be carefully protected from the rapacity of syndicates and speculators. The farms should be for the farmers.

Some of our Bryan brethren blame the high price of living upon the tariff. They blame almost every other calamity upon the tariff. But the tariff has only made wages higher. Without it we do not know how the workmen could manage to pay the high prices demanded for the means of living.

It is a great problem, but an urgent one. It demands immediate investigation and prompt action.

## THE PROMULGATION OF PENNSYLVANIA LAWS.

The Pennsylvania Editorial Association reiterates a persistent demand for the publication of the laws as they are enacted. It is a matter which has been urged in these columns in season and out of season for many years past, without success. It is true, but not without hope of long-delayed justice prevailing in the end.

The press of Pennsylvania, particularly the urban press, has but faintly echoed this just demand, and there has always been a disposition on the part of the lawmakers to regard the proposition as one of personal profit when as a matter of fact the idea was born and has been nourished with a sincere primary desire to serve the public interest.

This is evidenced in the fact that the press has never asked more than a reasonable compensation for the service, and some of its propositions have fixed the remuneration at purely nominal rates; in fact, much newspaper opposition has been developed because the rates were not regarded as being profitable. Few legislative propositions have greater merit and less of the spirit of graft than the bills which have been presented for the publication in the newspapers of the laws of the State.

The action of the Legislators in prescribing rules for the regulation of the citizen's conduct without making any adequate provision for the promulgation of such rules is not only foolish and futile, but it is also a rank injustice well worthy of the tyranny of despotism seeking like the monster Nero to harass the citizen rather

than to protect him in his rights and encourage him in his duties. So strongly we felt on this question that we had no hesitations in publishing our editorial without the suspicion of selfishness.

The chief objection to all the bills hitherto proposed for the publication of the laws has been the cost of such publications, yet such cost has never promised to exceed a relatively moderate portion of government expenditure. The real trouble has been that there were always too many demands upon the public treasury of less merit but with more political backing, and the public has consequently been permitted to go along without any means of knowing what the legislative powers demanded of them as good citizens, blindly blundering and seeing the light only when their feet have become entangled in the hidden meshes of the law.

The propositions hitherto made have been for the publication of the Acts of Assembly in their entirety, which means the publication during the session of pages of newspaper advertising. The establishment of the Legislative Reference Bureau points a more satisfactory way of meeting the demands of the situation.

This bureau might prepare for publication an intelligent synopsis of each law, thus giving sufficient notice of its character so that persons interested could look up its text. In order to afford them the means of doing this, it might be further provided that every Justice of the Peace should be furnished with a copy of every act as soon as it is finally passed; such copies to be open to the inspection of any citizen desiring to inform himself concerning the same; publication of the synopsis to be made in the newspapers one time simultaneously with the forwarding of the text of the law to the local dispensers of justice.

This plan would bring the cost of giving reasonable notice of the laws to the public down to a reasonable level, and if the matter is taken up on these lines by the editorial association possibly such a law may be enacted at the next session of the Legislature.

## THE NEW AUTOMATIC COKE DIGGER.

The automatic coke drawer has proven a success in the Connelville region, and we are now promised an automatic coke digger.

At this time there have been in use in our coal pits for some years past, but they only undercut or sidetracked the coal. It is claimed by the inventor of the new machine, which is under construction in Connelville, that it will not only undercut the coal, but will also dig it down and load it into the wagon.

If this machine does all these things successfully and demonstrates its entire practicability it will work a sweeping revolution in coal mining. It will reduce the number of men required to operate a mine to the minimum and it will no doubt materially reduce the cost of coal-getting.

Since there has been no practical demonstration of the capabilities of the machine we must conclude that it is still in the experimental stages, and the hopes of operators concerning it should not be too confident.

The Connelville automatic coke digger, however, promises much, and its trial will be watched with intense interest by both operators and miners.

## TRY AGAIN AND ADVISE.

The members of the School Board received a severe jolt when they opened the bids for the erection of the proposed new High School building and found that their estimate of \$30,000 to \$35,000 was at least \$13,000 below the lowest offer for its erection.

The high cost of living seems to have been topped by the high cost of building, though it is difficult to understand how the architect, who is presumed to be familiar with building costs and to have drawn his plans to fit the finances of the board, should have hit so widely of the mark.

We have no reason to doubt the competency of the architect, and we must conclude that the bidders have allowed themselves a liberal margin of profit possibly in order to cover contingencies which may or may not arise.

Before PRUNING THE PLANS too drastically perhaps the board will do well to TRY AGAIN, and this time to ADVISE for bids.

## RELATION OF GOLD STORAGE TO FOOD PRICES.

Many men and many circumstances have been blamed for the high cost of American living, but gold storage is a new one. It is argued by the Pittsburgh Press that without cold storage perishable foods would have to be marketed and the competition to sell them would keep prices down to a reasonable level, but that, as it is, cold storage enables dealers to set aside foodstuffs and hold them until prices rise; in other words, that cold storage enables dealers to keep the market "cornered."

On the other hand, without cold storage we would have a glut of perishable foods at certain seasons and a famine during the remainder of the year. We would not be able to buy certain things at certain seasons at the prices which would justify any but the idle rich from indulging in them. Cold storage may be a curse as well as a blessing, but we incline to the view that its blessings predominate, and that we would be immeasurably worse off if it were abolished or its usefulness curtailed as has been inferentially suggested.

Perhaps the remedy for the situation does not lie in the abolition of a use-

ful means of preserving foods, but in a better regulation of the traffic in them. We believe, and we believe we have frequently expressed the belief, that there is TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT REGULATION of private enterprise; but if it is right and proper, and protective and beneficial to the public, for the government to regulate the transportation of goods, why is it not quite as right and proper for the same power to regulate THE CHARGES OF DEALERS FOR THE FOOD WE EAT?

## A FEDERAL BUREAU OF MINES.

The prompt passage by the House of Colonel Huff's bill creating a Bureau of Mines within the Interior Department, and its almost certain passage in the Senate, is a matter for congratulation on the part of the miners and operators of the coal regions of the United States. It is true the bill applies to all mining, but coal mining constitutes the bulk of this industry, and it was particularly with coal mining in view that Representative Huff has been laboring for the past several years to have the bureau established.

It is not the purpose of the Bureau of Mines to interfere in any manner with the State regulation of coal or other mining, but only to cooperate with the State authorities with a view to surrounding the employment with adequate safeguards and compelling it to be conducted on scientific and prudent lines. The Federal Government would protect the lives of the miners as far as possible and at the same time conserve a great natural resource; it would reduce or eliminate waste, and establish uniformly methods of operation and development.

The experiment station at Pittsburgh has already accomplished much good, and with a bureau back of it much more can be accomplished for the advancement of the coal mining interests and the protection of those engaged in that hazardous employment.

## THE HIGHER LAW AND THE HEAVY BURDEN.

Speaking of the Higher Law of Taxation, as elucidated by The Courier, which is to say the State-wide custom of assessing real estate at approximately half its actual cash value, the Charlevoix Mirror says:

There is no doubt but what this Higher Law has saved millions of dollars to the taxpayers of the State in the past. When machine politics was at its worst, the fiscal powers of every borough, city and county was made to serve political ends by the assessed value being below the actual value. The opportunity to spend the public money was limited. While there was no necessity for higher taxation under a higher valuation, yet had the opportunity to levy it existed, it may be assured that the politicians would have taken advantage of it. In this way the Higher Law has saved the public from being absolutely taxed in the past, and it curbs the tendency toward public extravagance that is always present.

The Mirror has caught the idea which seems to have been generally overlooked in the discussion of this very live question. Assessments according to the letter of the law would mean extravagant taxation and extravagant expenditure. The latter would be a matter of a few years; the former, of many years.

The Higher Law is the only thing that stands between the Burdened Taxpayer and a Digger Load.

## THE DUNBAR ROLLING MILL STORY.

It is to be regretted that the report that the Dunbar Furnace Company is about to add a \$2,000,000 rolling mill to its operations falls of confirmation. Such a plant would add largely to the population of Dunbar and materially to the prosperity of Connelville. The Dunbar Furnace Company, moreover, is a conservative concern owned by Philadelphia capital. It seldom undertakes anything it does not put through successfully. Such a mill as that mentioned would in all probability be profitable and permanent.

The Dunbar furnaces ran right through the panic and piled up their product when there was no market for it. The wisdom of this policy is now apparent. It took nerve and money, and the company is not lacking in either.

If the rolling mill is to be built now, we will hope that it is something similar may be undertaken by the company some time in the future. The prediction of The Courier, that the native ores of Fayette county will some day revive Fayette county's prominence in the iron business, is destined to be fulfilled.

## THE PRICE OF MEAT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The manager of one of the Connelville coke region company stores is responsible for the statement that his company buys meat at 8 cents per pound and retails it at 13.1 cents, making a fair profit. This is approximately one-third cheaper than other retailers. It looks as if the retailer was getting his share.

There was a time when the company stores of the coke region were violently denounced for alleged extortionate methods, and at one time a law was passed forbidding "pluck-me" stores. But the policy of the company stores was materially changed some years ago. The stores are now content to make a reasonable profit and they are able to do this and at the same time sell goods in competition with other merchants because of their ability to buy to better advantage than most private merchants. They buy in larger lots and consequently get better rates.

At most coke works the company store is a convenience, and on this account the workmen patronize it liberally. At the same time a large portion of their earnings are spent in the town stores, which are readily accessible by

## John H. Jones Emphatically Denies The Marianna Liquor Saloon Story.

The charge of the Washington Observer that some of the mining towns of Washington county owned exclusively by the big coal companies were incorporated primarily with a view to securing a license to sell liquor and thus make a big profit on the side, is very emphatically denied so far as Marianna is concerned by John H. Jones, President of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, who in a personal letter to the editor of The Courier, says:

I have read your editorial in The Courier of January 28, and have also noticed what the Washington Observer has to say about our company and its object in incorporating Marianna into a borough.

Not being a reader of the Washington Observer, my attention had not been called to this matter. The fact that we have endeavored to build such a model mining town, and the further fact that we are spending thousands of dollars for baths and amusement

trolley. Neither the company stores nor the town stores have any reasonable ground of complaint concerning their patronage.

The Washington Observer's 7th annual review number was issued on Saturday. It fully maintains the high standard of excellence which has characterized former efforts in this line. The paper contains a general review of the business of the last year and special articles on the banks and financial interests of Washington county, the real estate interests, the industrial establishments, coal land values, the new coke developments in the Westmoreland, Ellsworth-Marianna field, the future coke developments of the county, industrial conditions along the Western and the Panhandle railroads, river transportation of coal, growth and development of Greene county and the industrial conditions in and about Westmoreland. There is also an illustrated article on modern coal mining which is very interesting; and as a part of the whole the articles on the county's coal and railroad developments, written by John W. Boleau for The Weekly Courier's annual review number, are reprinted with proper acknowledgments. The number as a whole, like those which have preceded it, is well worthy of being held for frequent future reference by every body who is interested in Washington county.

The Connelville State Hospital has received a donation of a load of coal. A warm proposition from a warm heart is always a welcome to Charley.

Even the women are buying Greene county coal.

The Indiana farmers have decided to boycott the mill workers and other employees of industry by not selling any cattle for a space of thirty days. The vegetarian diet will last longer than that.

The weather sharpens report five inches more snow in December, and many than fell last year. This is a sure-enough Old-Fashioned Winter. We will hope that as a compensation we will have an Old-Fashioned Summer with enough surplus water for Greensburg to wash its face at least once a day.

The Fayette Court made some excellent appointments on the Mine Examining Board.

The announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will at an opportune moment dispose of all its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio stock indicates that the coke region's community of interest is fading away, and in the fact mentioned the first and only indication.

If Wadsworth explosive proves its claim to entire safety W. A. should be sent to send his own portrait in oil for a place of honor in the Fayette county court room.

The opening of the Cherry mine will not be a cheery matter.

There seems to be eternal war between President Lewis of the United Mine Workers and the Pittsburgh District officials. Thus far it has been a draw, but the fuse keeps up, much longer somebody is going to be hurt.

Chief Roderick of the State Mining Department, is having a look at the Connelville coke region. He probably wants to satisfy himself that the operators are not shooting up the mines too much.

The proposition to merge the base-bail interests of Connelville and Uniontown sounds like a wireless from the millennium.

The proposed Braddock Memorial Park has enlisted British sympathy and will doubtless receive British support. If Colonel Crawford had been captured by the Indians and burned at the stake as a member of the Braddock Expedition the British might have erected a monument to his memory long ago. The British might appreciate the importance of fostering and encouraging patriotism.

The Little Giant of the coke region railroads is a Biddingsnagian dividend-earner.

The United Mine Workers are reported to be about to demand a 20c advance in wages instead of a 10c advance. They are probably giving themselves room to compromise.

Eyen baseball cranks know when to merge.

The miners want an increase in wages. In the Connelville region the miners do not find it necessary to ask for increased pay when the conditions warrant it.

The Lake Erie has won its way into the B. & O. country.

Steel Common is no longer quite so common.

The copper merger has been soldered up and it's time for the new bureau to launch another Guggenheim coal merger.

The Democratic organs say the high price of living is the fault of the tariff and the Trusts. Protection has encouraged manufacture and given employment to labor while Combination has reduced costs of production

places, such as bowling alleys, billiard rooms, reading rooms, etc. for our miners to spend their spare time in. I think would be all that is necessary to refuse the charges made by Mr. Acheson's paper.

I have never in my life been interested in the manufacture or sale of liquor of any kind, neither have I or any of my brothers who are in charge of the management of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company ever taken a drink of liquor of any kind, nor will the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Company, as long as I am president of it, ever petition the granting of a license in or about mining towns where mines are operated by our company.

Mr. Acheson's paper, as I take it, reaches principally the people in Washington and Greene counties, who know my stand on these matters so well that any malicious falsehoods published by Mr. Acheson's paper cannot affect my standing. At the same time, I wish to thank you for the able editorial manner in which you have handled this subject.

and enabled manufacturers to pay higher wages than foreign labor commands. But Democratic statesmen and Democratic organs can see no good in Republican policy. They would sacrifice the country to party. Free Trade and Free Silver have proven it.

Scottsdale and Mount Pleasant took the Unwilling and Penn Bridge by the hair, knocked her down and dragged her out, in the good old-fashioned style of the Stone Age. But will the wench stay good and never fall in her affections?

The gas man cracks an icy smile.

The District Attorneys of Western Pennsylvania will inquire into the excessive cost of living. They will probably not include in their investigations the cost of living in the Westmoreland county jail.

## CHAT WITH OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The Uniontown Standard urges the citizens to vote for the proposed \$125,000 bond issue for the purpose of erecting a new High School building. That is a pretty good price, but judging from the history of the erection of the Connelville High School addition the amount will not be too much.

The Charlevoix Mail complains that the coal trade is seriously handicapped by the lack of adequate transportation facilities and opines that the situation might be remedied by the purchase on the part of the railroads of more rolling stock.

It is perhaps true that the insufficient transportation facilities will be remedied by the addition of sufficient rolling stock, at least we should think that it would help some.

The Canonsburg Notes says that the first really important local event of 1910 is the promise of filtered water for that community.

Bad water is the real cause of many of the troubles of the coke region. Perhaps this has been Canonsburg's trouble. If so, we rejoice with The Notes that deliverance is at hand.

The Irwin Standard advises the school authorities to take up the matter of medical inspection of the pupils.

It is a subject which should be taken up in every School Board in Pennsylvania, but in such cases it will not be taken up by all of them. It should be taken up by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

## DEATHS.

Mrs. Rebecca S. Richter. Following a five days' illness of pneumonia, Mrs. Rebecca Elizabeth Richter, aged 53 years, four months and ten days, died Wednesday about 2 o'clock at her late home on Cummings avenue. Mrs. Richter was a daughter of Levick and Barbara Ann Knight, and was born in Brownsville, September 17, 1856. At the age of 14 years she came to Connelville with her parents and resided here ever since. Her father and brother met their death at the same time in an accident in the mines. When a young woman she was married to Richard Vannosdale of Connelville. To the union two children were born, George William and John Henry, both of Connelville. Several years after the death of her first husband she married to John Richter of Connelville. To this union one daughter, Mrs. Brady Cole of Connelville was born. Mrs. Richter died about two years ago. Since her husband's death she has resided with her brother, Austin Knight, in Cummings avenue. She was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church and was well known in and about Connelville.

In addition to her three children she is survived by four brothers, William and Oliver Knight of Kelly works, Austin of Connel





## DENY DEBT FOR THEATRE RENT.

Defense Made in Suit Instituted by L. F. Ruth for \$4,911.58.

### R. W. SINGER CLAIMS SET-OFFS

Result is, According to Defense, Balance of Several Hundred Dollars in Their Favor—All Make Answer But George S. Challis.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 29.—The suit of L. F. Ruth of Conneltsville against R. W. Singer, H. L. Mitchell, John C. Griffin, George S. Challis, J. E. Hustead, Jennie J. Singer and I. W. Semans for \$4,911.58, alleged to be due for rent on the Colonial Theatre, is vigorously denied in the affidavits of defense filed today. A cross-claim is made by the defendants which they will endeavor to secure a balance alleged to be in their favor.

In addition to denying the debt to the amount asked by Mr. Ruth, R. W. Singer in his affidavit, presents set-off claims to the amount of \$3,809.12. Singer's defense is the one on which the others also base their answers. He denies that a balance of \$3,911.58 is due for rent under the lease. He also denies an additional claim of \$1,000 for necessary repairs and says these repairs were never made. He further claims that Mr. Ruth cancelled the conditions of the lease by forcibly taking possession of the theatre in June, 1907, and placing his own lock on the doors. Singer further sets forth that F. R. Hallam held the lease from February 1, 1904, for three years and four months, a total of \$3,333.33, being allowed a credit of \$7,332.22 for payments made. This left a balance of \$750.11. Singer also claims the following set-off charges to which he is entitled, according to his statement:

Advance to John N. Ruth on trip abroad in 1904.....	\$ 320.30
Instruction and care of John N. Ruth on trip.....	250.00
Salary lost while abroad.....	125.00
Business lost while abroad.....	1,500.00
Loss on theatre curtain advertising in April, 1906.....	75.00
One-half cost of fire extinguishers in theatre.....	60.00
Coal delivered to theatre October 1, 1906.....	49.12
Extra theatre tickets.....	21.00
Damages for ouster and eviction proceedings.....	1,000.00
Damages to carpets, draperies, etc., from defective furnace.....	400.00

Singer claims he was engaged as traveling companion for John N. Ruth, son of L. F. Ruth, during the summer of 1904, and makes these charges for that service. The other affidavits of defense are along the same line, the defendants disclaiming any debt because of Singer's cross claims. In a separate paper, I. W. Semans and Jennie J. Singer deny liability and further state that the only paper they signed in this matter was a bond for R. W. Singer.

## TRUST COMPANY SUES FOR TELEPHONE NOTE

Tri-State Company Defendant for \$5,000—More Licenses Are Filed.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 29.—The Citizens Title & Trust Company this afternoon entered suit against the Maryland, Pennsylvania & West Virginia Telephone & Telegraph Company to recover \$5,000 on a note, together with interest and protest fees. The note is dated November 1, 1909, this being the only credit.

The collateral security given was a note for \$10,000 given the company by James R. Barnes for 1,000 shares of stock, which was endorsed to the bank by the defendant company. R. E. Umbel, J. M. Core and R. F. Hopwood signed the note which was secured.

The license applications now number 24. Today the following were filed: George P. Hoover for distillery in Redstone township; Masontown Brewing Company for brewery in Masontown; T. Spring-Todd for distillery in Redstone township; Hamburgh Distilling Company for distillery in South Brownsville; Stewart Distilling Company for distillery in Luzerne township and Edward Sheekline for the Pennsylvania Hotel in South Brownsville.

Mrs. Etta Stafford of North Union township has entered a denial to the charges preferred by her husband, William Stafford, in his libel in divorce. She denies unfaithfulness and charges her husband with cruel treatment. She asks a trial by jury.

Objection is made by the defense in the suit of Francis E. Heed and others against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to the bill of costs filed by the plaintiffs, amounting to \$414.12. This is claimed to be excessive.

The Lebanon Valley Savings & Loan Association has filed an action against James W. Howard. The affidavit of amount due sets forth that Howard is indebted to them in the sum of \$2,736.51 with interest, from January 21, 1910.

Execution issued. UNIONTOWN, Jan. 28.—An execution for \$500 against the Summit Hotel Company has been issued in favor of C. C. Altman, a painter, for work done on the property.

## VERDICT FOR FREDERICK.

Given \$282 For Services During Period of 114 Months.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 28.—For nine years and six months George Frederick stuck to the same task. Nearly every morning for 114 months he declared he fed the horses and stopped the pigs. For this work, he claimed from Nathaniel E. Murphy the sum of \$6 per month. He admitted payments which reduced the claim to \$606, or balance due for 101 months. The jury awarded him about \$272 per month with interest, a total of \$282.62.

Testimony in the estate of the late James W. Morris, and the order of Judge J. C. Work of the Orphans' Court, was filed in the Orphans' Court, Thursday, showing the disposition of the estate and directing the application of the deceased's interest in the estate of the late Springer Morris to the payment of claims.

The deceased was entitled to an interest in the Springer Morris estate, out of which there was a net balance of \$11,509.41 for distribution.

In the suit of Frances S. Grover against Frank Gray, assumptit, the defendant, Thursday, filed a demurrer contending that the plaintiff's statement of claim is insufficient and does not allege the violation of any agreement on the part of the defendant. Atorney George Patterson represents the defense.

Mrs. Rebecca Keller of Everson, entered suit Thursday for divorce from her husband, William Keller, charging unfaithfulness and naming Mayns Smith as corespondent. The suit was filed by Attorney John Duggan.

Joseph Brown was granted a divorce Thursday afternoon from Pearl Brown. They were married in Greensburg on February 23, 1909, and later lived in the north part of Uniontown.

The Fayette Title & Trust Company was appointed guardian of Alva Tinkey, minor child of the late Jacob M. Tinkey of Saltlick township. Attorney H. D. Leonard, guardian for Dawson, Harry, Wesley, Frank, Fred and Goldie Tressler, minor children of the late Clark Tressler of Stewart township, was granted an order for the sale of six acres of Stewart township land preliminary to the settlement of the Tressler estate.

## Court of Appeals Late in February Will Be Held

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 28.—From the returns that have been tabulated up to the present time from the returns of the triennial assessment, there is little prospect that the total valuation of property in the county will be increased. Three years ago the valuation, in round numbers, amounted to \$70,000,000.

The Commissioners are making good time on the returns of the assessors, but progress is necessarily slow. The official hope to complete their labors some time in February.

It was announced today that the Commissioners will begin holding courts of appeal in various sections of the county the latter part of February. The matter of dates has not yet been decided upon.

## NO WITNESSES

To J. T. Royle's Will—Said Signature Was Easily Identified.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 28.—The will of J. T. Royle, late of Bellevernon, was admitted to probate this morning. Squire Royle is said to have left a valuable estate, although the will gives no indication of its worth.

There were no witnesses to the document, which bears the date of March 21, 1908. Deceased explains this and states that his handwriting is so well known to the bankers of Bellevernon that they can be called to identify the document. Squire E. S. Young and W. A. McEhner, a banker of Bellevernon, certified to the signature to-day.

All of the personal property is bequeathed to the wife, while the real estate is given her for life. She is given the privilege of selling her share of the real estate at any time she may so desire, with the right to make a deed for it. Upon her death the real estate is to be sold and the proceeds divided equally among the children.

The son, Joseph T. Royle, and the wife, Hannah E. Royle, are named executors of the will.

## THE PYTHIAN SISTERS HOLD INSTALLATION

Names of the Ladies Who Will Conduct Lodge For Ensuing Twelve Months.

A well attended meeting of the Pythian Sisters was held Thursday afternoon in the Moose hall. During the business session the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Past Chief, Emma Lovell; Most Excellent Chief, Mrs. Sara Fulman; Excellent Senior, Mrs. Laura Buskirk; Excellent Junior, Mrs. Lida Holt; Mistress of Finance, Mrs. Nancy Blosser; Mistress of Records and Correspondence, Mrs. J. G. Percy; Manager, Mrs. Robert McIlwaine; Protector of the Temple, Mrs. Stella Cunningham; Outside Guard of the Temple, Ada McClintock.

The officers were installed by Mrs. J. G. Percy. The next meeting will be held on the second Thursday afternoon in February.

The Weekly Courier, \$1.00 a year.

## Dawson Race Meet This Year on August 8; Some New Towns Are Admitted to the Circuit.

The annual meeting of the Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland racing circuit was held at Wheeling Wednesday at the McGraw House. Thirty tracks were represented and each was desirous of a place in this wheel. The entire racing season being only 20 weeks it naturally was impossible to assign dates to a number of tracks in excess of this time limit, a week being allotted to each meeting.

Twelve of last year's members answered the roll call, including Gentlemen's Driving Park, Baltimore, Cumberland and Hagerstown, Md.; Fairmont, Clarksburg, Wheeling and Morgantown, W. Va.; Dawson and Greensburg, Pa.; Canton, Canal Dover and Rockport, Ohio. Salem and East Liverpool, Ohio, were not represented and it was reported would not give meetings this season.

The regulars announced the respective dates desired, which resulted in a conflict between several. West Virginia and Ohio tracks, whereupon the latter withdrew from the circuit and it is understood that Canton and Rockport will join the Erie circuit and Canal Dover will seek admittance elsewhere.

The circuit, as finally adopted, opens at Baltimore June 21 and goes next to Clarksburg June 28, Fairmont July 4, Wheeling July 12, Parkersburg July 19 to be supplied July 26, Greensburg, August 1, Dawson August 8, Morgantown August 15, Pennsboro August 22, Clarksburg August 29, Fairmont September 5, Wheeling September 12, Parkersburg September 19, Buckhannon September 26, Cumberland October 4, Hagerstown October 11 and Baltimore October 18.

The officers elected for the year were: Harry Cochran, Dawson, President; Hon. Reese Blizard, Parkersburg, W. Va., Vice President; and Robert Anderson, Wheeling, Secretary and Treasurer. The tracks making application, but not securing dates were New Castle, Akron, Erie, Corey, Thuisville, Bradford, Oil City, Conneaut Lake, Meyersdale, Youngstown, Elkins, Marietta, Charleston and Middleboro.

The matter of state races was discussed and the early closing events meets with decided opposition. A committee was appointed to arrange the details and each member will be free to arrange all classes and purses, but it was understood that the purses would not be less than \$400. After the meeting the visitors were tendered a banquet at the guests of the Wheeling State Fair Association.

## Changes Caused by Amendments To The Pennsylvania Constitution.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—So many requests for information concerning the changes made in the constitution by the amendments recently adopted have come to the State Department that Chief Clerk George O. Thorn has printed in his small pamphlet just the information that is asked for, and under the head of "Changes Made by Adoption of Amendments to the Constitution," the following is given for the enlightenment of the general public:

"Under the provisions of the amendments to the Constitution and of the schedule, adopted November 2, 1909, judges of the county courts and county officers cannot be elected in the year 1910. All such officers whose terms expire with the end of 1910, or whose commissions expire upon the first Monday of January, 1911, will hold over for one year, or until the first Monday of January, 1912, and all until the first Monday in January, 1912.

"At the November election of 1910 no officers will be voted for except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Congressmen, Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, unless there should be a vacancy in the Supreme or Superior Court occurring two months before the general election, which may be filled at that election.

"All county officers who were elected in 1907, and whose commissions run from the first Monday of January 1908, will serve until the first Monday of January, 1912.

"All county officers who were elected in 1909 and whose commissions run from the first Monday of January, 1910, will serve until the first Monday of January, 1914.

"All officers elected in February, 1910, to offices the regular term of which is two years, and also election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December, 1911. Assessors elected at the November election, 1911, and thereafter shall serve four years. Election officers will serve two years.

"All officers chosen in February, 1912, to offices the terms of which is now four years, or was made four years by the amendments of the schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December, 1913.

"All justices of the peace, magistrates and aldermen chosen at the February election, 1910, shall serve until the first Monday of December, 1915.

"After the year 1910 all terms of city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in odd numbered years."

## Law to License Hunters May Be Passed at the Next Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2.—Another effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to pass a bill requiring all hunters in the State to take out licenses at a cost of \$1 each. Similar laws are in force in New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and many of the Western States.

The State Game Commission will again urge the enactment of such a measure as was proposed in the legislative session of 1907, but failed to receive sufficient votes in the House. Since that time the State Game Warden has been carefully noting the complaints made by farmers about trespassing by hunters and investigating accidents so that some State authorities believe the time is ripe to pass such a bill in Pennsylvania.

The proposed bill would place a tax of \$1 upon every hunter, no matter whether he went for a day's hunt or went out on a two weeks' chase of deer. The licenses could be issued in such manner that a number could be traced in case a hunter damaged a field or shot a calf.

In addition to providing a means of safeguarding farms and preserves by requiring all hunters to have their licenses with them and to show the number when required, such a law would raise between \$150,000 and \$200,000, in the opinion of Joseph Kalbfus, Secretary of the Commission. Doctor Kalbfus says this money could be used for the creation of additional game reservations, which would be closed at seasons and be kept closed for breeding purposes and would also provide a fund for importation of deer and quail. Money not so used would create a bounty fund for the extermination of animals and birds, which are not only a nuisance to the farmers, but destructive of game. As an estimate of the amount of money such a law would raise, it is pointed out that Alabama received \$117,000 from hunters' licenses last year.

Although the law in New Jersey went into effect last July, its State Game Commission received \$41,895 for hunters' licenses. This money will be used in restocking woods and streams.

It is expected that strong opposition will be made to such a law in Pennsylvania, as in the 1907 session hundreds of remonstrances were filed.

## A Valuable Old Book Dealing With Methodist Conferences in 70s.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 2.—Minutes of the Methodist Conferences, annually held in America, from 1773 to 1794, is the title of a little leather bound book the property of Dr. H. B. Guther which he values very highly. The little volume descended to him from his grandfather on his mother's side, Jobe Throckmorton, whose name appears on the fly leaf, written in a legible hand, under date of March 8, 1865, price marked 50 cents. There are only six or seven of these books known to be in existence. The book weighs six ounces. The doctor has been offered for it its weight in gold.

The first conference was held in Philadelphia, June 17, 1773, and is headed "Minutes of some conversations between the preachers in connection with the Rev. Mr. John Wesley." This conference was composed of 16 members and the number of members in the society at that time was 1,169. One of the rules agreed to

by this conference was "that every preacher who acts in connection with Mr. Wesley and the brethren who labor in America is strictly to avoid administering the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper." Another rule of these times was that the ministers were charged every three, four and six months and they received the magnificent salary of from three to six pounds per quarter. In the minutes of May 20, 1777, of conference held at a preaching house near Deer Creek in Harford county, Maryland, we find this question:

"Has not the preaching of funeral sermons been carried so far as to prostitute that venerable custom, and in some sort to render it contemptible?" The answer is:

"Yes. Therefore, let all preachers inform every society that we will not preach any but for those who have reason to believe died in the fear and favour of God."

## Loose Change in Boxes Barred On Rural Free Delivery Routes.

The Postoffice Department has announced that after February 15 rural free delivery carriers will not be required to collect loose coins from the boxes along their route. In the notice which has been sent to all rural free delivery offices it is stated that too much time has been lost because the carrier had to pick up loose coins from the boxes, which had been deposited there by patrons of the route.

The postal regulations permit people along a rural free delivery route to drop money in the boxes when they do not have stamps to affix upon their letters. But in the future it will be necessary to place the coins in an envelope or coinholder, or wrap them firmly in a piece of paper so the carrier can easily collect mail and coins.

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## POULTRY SHOW IN SCOTSDALE.

Chicken Fanciers of Mill Town Expect to Organize One.

ENTHUSIASTS ARE INTERESTED

SCOTSDALE, Jan. 29.—Enthusiastic plans have been started here for the holding of a poultry and pet show sometime next year, the farmers institute which was so successfully held this week, having stirred up new interest in poultry to a great extent. Scottdale has several very successful fowling clubs growing and numbers in their ranks ones who have won first and other prizes at various shows held over the country.

Now they think that Scottdale should have a poultry show, knowing that all such things have been extremely successful in the past here. The subject will be brought up before a meeting that will likely be called sometime soon to consider the matter. Of course it is too late in the season to hold such an exhibition and do it successfully now, as the fanciers are getting their birds ready for market, and the spring and summer season, when the times are not so good for the shows. Furthermore, there are a few shows at different places within the next few weeks where Scottdale people will have exhibits.

Among those who raise fine poultry in this locality and many of whom show birds in the fairs held at various places may be noted: William Sherrick, Samuel O. Steiner, Joe M. Steiner, Oliver M. Jarrett, Alva Pazzanbaker, Andrew Hawthorne, George Tressler, O. L. Griffith, William Hipkiss, Emmet Baker, Arthur G. Trimble, Mr. Myers, Ezra Guest, Frank Glos, John Ritchie and others.

Joe and Sam Steiner and Emmet Baker are among local men who will exhibit at Butler next week, and they are getting their exhibits ready for the event.

## WATER COMPANY

Is Seeking Land in Somerset County For Reservoir Site.

The Manufacturers' Water Company of Johnstown has instituted condemnation proceedings in the Somerset county to acquire title to a third of an acre of land in Quakertown township owned by the heirs of the late Peter Glindesberger. The water company to construct the immense Quakertown dam needs the Glindesberger property, but the defendants, it is said, rejected terms offered by the company.

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## Attorney-at-Law.

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Of the legions who have recently taken treatment, not a single failure or an unsatisfactory result has been reported. What I have done for others I can do for you.

When I publicly make this statement of facts, and propose to prove it by the best citizens, among them many of my cured patients, have you the right to disbelieve it without first investigating its truth? Are not your health and future happiness worthy of your time and trouble to look into a system of treatment that has cured to stay thousands of cases which have resisted so many other doctors and other remedies? When I offer you free of charge a careful, personal consultation, with an honest and scientific opinion of your case, will you ignore the opportunity and thus continue to suffer and sink?

I am thoroughly sincere and court investigations from every afflicted person who really desires to be cured.

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# FARMERS PASS RESOLUTIONS ON THE COST OF FOODSTUFFS.

Agriculturists of Fayette and Westmoreland Counties Offer Suggestions for Local Congressmen.

## BIG ATTENDANCE AT INSTITUTE

Resolutions Are Also Adopted Against Any Increase in the Second Class Mail Rates, Affecting Periodicals and Magazines.

SCOTSDALE, Jan. 26.—The farmers of Westmoreland and Fayette counties in the second day of their institute at the Peterson Business College here yesterday passed a series of resolutions which were forecasted in The Courier last week, and these resolutions will be directed to Congressman Geo. F. Huff and Allen F. Cooper. The resolutions were as follows:

"Whereas, We are here assembled an institute of farmers of Westmoreland and Fayette counties, discussing matters of vital importance to ourselves and the public with whom we come in contact, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this institute that the proposed Congressional investigation of the high cost of living should be pushed with all possible vigor and thoroughness, that the prosecution of this so-called trusts for violations of the law be pursued with energy and that every power of the government be exerted toward the prevention of unlawful combinations for the purpose of increasing the cost of food stuffs beyond what would be justified by ordinary supply and demand.

"Resolved, That in view of the great benefits that have come to the farming communities from rural mail delivery we are strongly opposed to any legislation that would in any way effect the efficiency of rural delivery as it now exists or prevent the extension of the same.

"Resolved, That we are fully convinced that any increase in second-class postage would work a great injury to the farmers by greatly increasing the cost of secular, religious and farm publications and magazines, depriving them of the help now derived from such publications and defeating the great object of a reasonable postage rate, the dissemination of education among the people.

"Resolved, That we urge upon our representatives in Congress, Hon. Geo. F. Huff and Hon. A. F. Cooper, to carry out the wishes of this institute as expressed in the above resolutions."

The report was signed by J. R. Truxal, J. W. Ruth and George B. Shupe and was passed enthusiastically.

The session last night, in spite of the lecture in the Y. M. C. A. course, had a large attendance than the previous evening, every available space being taken, and many standing, over 400 being present. At the sessions nearly 1,100 people were present, this record, one of the lecturers said, for Western Pennsylvania.

This was by far the most successful institute of many held here, and it developed several local speakers who have been, through modesty, hiding their light under a bushel. It emphasized the crying need of some assembly hall in the town for such meetings, and others of a like character if such a place were accessible and could be had at a nominal cost. Messrs. Fessett and Campbell, the State lecturers, who were here were greatly pleased with the size of the audience and the intelligent and close attention given. Scottsdale may well be proud of her farmer neighbors and those in town who like to come to the institutes. It speaks well for the interest in agriculture to see the well dressed, alert, intelligent people, old and young that gathered to hear the talks.

## AMZI MORGAN'S WILL.

Estate is Divided Among Widow and the Children.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 26.—The will of the late Amzi Morgan, one of the oldest residents of Connelville, who died last week, was probated Tuesday afternoon, the widow, children and grand children sharing in the estate. The deceased left property in Connelville and in McKeesport.

Relative to the McKeesport real estate the executor is authorized to sell it if the consent of the widow can be obtained. In case she refuses to part with the property it is to be retained her lifetime and one-third of the income paid to her. Relative to the property in Connelville she is to occupy as much of it as she desires and rent the remainder.

One year after the death of the widow the executor is directed to place \$10,000 cash on interest, the income to be paid semi-annually to Mrs. J. W. Buttermore, a daughter, until the latter's daughter, Ruth Buttermore, reaches the age of 21. The daughter is then to have \$500 out of the principal, the remaining \$500 to remain on interest until Ruth Buttermore becomes of age, when it is to be turned over to her. Another \$500 is to be held in trust for Louise Buttermore when she becomes of age.

The balance of the property was willed to the sons William and Bennett, share and share alike, but shortly after the will was written the son Bennett was killed by accident. A codicil under the date of July 26, 1905, gives his share to his children Eugene and Vernon.

## Good Health Is Prevailing In Borough

Health Officer Allen Hyatt is resting easy these days owing to the remarkable prevalence of good health in the borough, to plagiarize on one of the Health Officer's stock phrases. For the past three weeks not a card has come into the Secretary of the Board of Health announcing a contagious disease.

Mr. Hyatt states that the same condition prevails over his entire district, which extends through Connelville, Bullskin and Upper Tyrone townships. The last trip the Health Officer made was last week when he went far into the mountains of Bullskin, almost to the Sallick township line, and distinguished a school where scarlet fever had prevailed in the neighborhood.

## FOODSTUFF PRICES ARE GROWING LESS.

Butter Is Now Quoted as Low as 36 Cents for Best Creamery Brand.

The agitation for lower prices on foodstuffs has resulted in a bear movement in local prices. The publicity that has been given the matter has caused new prices to be quoted around town. The reductions, however, have not been uniform. Some merchants have shaved less off the prices than others. Meat has dropped a cent a pound on a good many grades and it is believed that the figures will go lower.

The six-cent drop in the wholesale price of Eggs has resulted in a reduction here, but this has not been uniform. Some merchants are selling the best grade at 36 cents but others are keeping it up to 40 cents. At 40 cents the profit is 3 cents a pound.

Breakfast bacon has also dropped. The best grade is now purchasable at 25 cents a pound. It never should have been higher than this figure, but some merchants added an extra 5 cents a pound simply because it would bring that much. Others are selling bacon at 20 cents.

The beef boycott has not attained widespread proportions as yet but it is stated that the demand for meat is less than usual.

Country eggs are still quoted around 40 cents a dozen, although the merchants decline to pay that much for them. One man came down from the mountains with a load of guaranteed fresh country eggs expecting to get a good price for them. The best he could get from the merchants was 30 cents a dozen. He paid 35 cents for them in trade and expected to sell them for 35 to 40 cents, cash. The best he could do, however, was 30 cents. Local merchants are quoted as selling fresh country variety of hen fruit at 30 cents and up.

## GRAND JURY CHOSEN FOR MARCH COURT

Names of the Twenty-Four Men Who Will Sit at the Criminal Session.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 26.—Jurors for the March term of court, 206 in all, were announced Tuesday when the typewritten lists were completed for the coming term. The Grand Jury is as follows:

Hamilton, James C. J. P., Washington No. 1.

Boyd Rice, M. Superintendent, Bullskin No. 2.

Fitzgerald, Glynn, Springfield No. 1.

Groff, Harry, agent, Dunbar.

Goodwin, Joseph, liverman, Georges No. 2.

Hunt, John H., contractor, North Union No. 1.

Hamilton, Samuel D., merchant, Perry No. 2.

Horn, Edgar, carpenter, Menallen No. 2.

Hamilton, James C. J. P., Washington No. 1.

Keller, John, carpenter, Uniontown, Third Ward.

Kendall, M. G., partner, German No. 6.

Kerwin, William, clerk, Dunbar.

Moyn, Charles J., clerk, Dawson.

Madden, F. J., engineer, Vanderbilt.

Miller, S. G., miner, South Union No. 1.

Norton, H. C., clerk, Connelville, Fourth Ward.

O'Brien, John, hatter, North Union No. 1.

Porter, N. A., farmer, Luzerne.

Robinson, John T., farmer, Georges No. 2.

Sleesman, John, farmer, Springfield No. 1.

Stillwagon, A. P., farmer, Bullskin No. 1.

Smith, Lloyd, farmer, North Union No. 3.

Wilson, Thompson, farmer, German No. 3.

Watkins, William, miner, Washington No. 1.

Wolford, H., merchant, South Brownsville.

Succeeded J. A. Russell.

At a meeting of the Connelville Building & Loan Association Wednesday Dr. Carl S. Horner was elected a director to succeed James M. Russell, who is moving away from Connelville and has resigned.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

## The Pay of Census Enumerators Graded According to Districts.

The varying wage scales in different parts of the country and the differences in the nature and extent of the local difficulties confronting the enumerators in the larger geographical divisions of the United States have influenced and guided United States Census Director Durand in the adoption of a classification of enumerators' rates of compensation, within the limits prescribed by the United States Census law enacted by Congress.

The different classes of rates will be so applied that in general the average enumerator will earn substantially the same actual amount in one district as in another, even though the population may be much sparser in one than in the other, with other conditions also different.

Regard is paid to the fact that prevailing wages and salaries are higher in some parts of the country than in others, but, aside from this, the director's aim is to adjust the rates so as to make the earnings of enumerators substantially uniform. Where the per capita rates would not give sufficient pay, the per diem rates are prescribed. The rates in general will be so adjusted as to give a slightly higher average amount to the enumerators than they received in 1900.

Per diem rates of pay will be paid to the census enumerators in the sparsely settled rural districts of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The rate will range from \$5 to \$6 per day for the enumeration of the rural areas outside of cities and towns. Six dollars is the highest rate authorized by law.

The director realizes that in many districts of the far West it will be impossible to secure competent men to act as enumerators at a rate of compensation less than that being paid for ordinary classes of work in the same area. Were enumerators in such districts paid only on the per capita basis, their compensation would be unreasonably low.

The enumerators in the thinly inhabited country sections of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas also will be compensated on a per diem basis. Certain difficult or sparsely settled enumeration districts in other States will be included among

those to which the per diem rates will apply, as the conditions of the enumeration will be such that an enumerator could not make fair earnings at any of the per capita rates established.

This announcement was made by Census Director Durand in order to counteract the deprecating effect upon applications for enumerators' places in the far West and Southwest States of the widely circulated and erroneous statement that per capita rates of pay were to be given in the sparsely populated regions named.

In this connection the Director has issued to the census supervisors a detailed statement of the classification of rates adopted for the compensation of enumerators in the "thirteenth" Census, commencing April 15 next.

There are three general rates—the per capita, the mixed, and the per diem.

The first and second general rates have five subdivisions each.

The per diem rates range from \$3 to \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50 and \$6, and are to be paid for a day of eight hours' work.

For enumerators on the per capita basis, which will be that most widely used, the pay for each inhabitant is: Class A, 2 cents; class B, 2½ cents; class C, 3 cents; class D, 3½ cents; and class E, 4 cents. Such enumerators will also be paid for each farm as follows: Class A, 20 cents; class B, 22½ cents; class C, 25 cents; class D, 27½ cents; and class E, 30 cents. These rates are in each case 5 cents or more higher than those paid in 1900 when the range was from 15 to 20 cents. For each establishment of productive industry the rate for each class is 30 cents. For each barn and enclosure containing live stock, not on farms, the pay is 10 cents for each class.

Under the mixed rate, which is a combination of the per capita and the per diem, there are five subclasses alphabetically arranged, and the per diem is: Class F, \$1; G, \$1.25; H, \$1.50; I, \$1.75; and J, \$2. For each inhabitant the pay is: Class F, 2 cents; G, 2½ cents; H, 3 cents; I, 3½ cents; and J, 4 cents. For each farm, Class F, 15 cents; G, 17½ cents; H, 20 cents; I, 22½ cents; and J, 25 cents. For each establishment of productive industry the rate is 20 cents for each class.

the same thing regardless of their physical, mental and moral makeup. Schools are merely teaching stores not manufacturing the teachers are the clerks, the pupils come to have their baskets filled, and every child cannot take the same goods or carry home the same amount as another child. They carry home just what their basket will hold. It is as foolish to teach a boy who has the mind of an engineer a course in music and expect, because you teach him and he slaves away perseveringly at the work, that he will be a musician as to sell a bag of molasses in a market basket. It will drip out all the way home.

The divorce evil begins a good while before the judge ever hears about it. A broken up home is a bad thing, but why try to keep a bad thing going? Don't lay it on the Altar; let the Lord people have been joined together, when He by every means possible made it best to keep them apart. Preventive medicine is proper, why not preventive crime? Let us teach men and women to marry properly. Here he paid a compliment to the Catholic Church which throws about its people certain positions that would prevent undesirable marriages, and which teaches its boys and girls the things that will prevent certain types from marrying.

Three things the lecturer believed would cure crime. One is in every county a marriage license board and 90 days' notice of an engagement in which time the board would have an opportunity to search the entire past record of both parties. There would be no men arrested afterward charged with marrying 15 women. Ninety days' notice would hurt no decent person. There should be a certificate of good health for man and woman, not that they are perfect animals, or the race would soon die out, but that they are free from certain diseases that wreck the home and blight the lives of children forever. Oregon and Dakota have this provision, and Indiana has one feature of it.

Third, the requirement of an education for marriage. There is nothing under the sun that is so important for the future welfare of the people, and yet so little taught. Kansas has started a movement in her State university to reach the responsibilities and obligations of the home.

The teachers and the preachers are doing well with the material they have. The material should be made better in quality. The only way is to start away back. Hereditarily, like gets like, is a law that with proper marriages would change the criminal complexion of the country in a few years. The lecturer told the histories of families that for generations after generation have produced criminals of other families that generation after generation have produced good men and women. The members of the criminal blood marry where they please and start a new story of crime. And so it goes on and on. Prevent that and the criminal blood dies out. Encourage the mating of good, intelligent men and good girls, and the race will grow in morals and intelligence and strength.

Circulating License Petition.

The petition of J. Marcus Marietta for an eating house license in the First Ward is being circulated. Mr. Marietta has already secured a long list of signers.

He condemned the system of education that teaches every boy and girl

## Perry Protests On a License Being Granted

PEIRYOPOLIS, Jan. 28.—A voluntary meeting of the citizens of Perry township met in the Auditorium of the High School building last evening to discuss pro and con the advisability of having a licensed hotel in the town of Peirypolis. After the meeting was called to order by Rev. C. M. Blair, O. S. Blair of Star Junction was elected chairman and Dr. J. R. Martin, Secretary.

The remarks brought out that the almost unanimous demand of the 100 or more present were opposed to a licensed house in the town and in lieu thereof a permanent organization was elected to oppose a licensed saloon; President, O. S. Blair; Vice President, N. B. Leightner; Secretary, Dr. J. R. Martin; Treasurer, Dr. L. T. Russell; Executive Committee, Howard Adams, J. B. Snyder, C. W. Strawn, Allen Carson and E. K. Chalfant.

Speeches were made by Rev. C. P. Sallady, Attorney W. H. Martin, Lulu Luce, representing the W. C. T. U., and others, and a desperate fight will be made to keep the town clear of this liquor traffic.

## MINOR MATTERS UP IN COURT.

Isaiah E. Wirsing Makes Defense to Suit for Brick He Purchased. To Send Jack Hahn Away.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 26.—The third week of civil court is progressing slowly. No cases were scheduled for trial today and court adjourned until tomorrow morning when it is hoped the trial list will produce enough business to keep the jurors busy.

Isaiah E. Wirsing has filed an affidavit of defense to the suit brought against him by John C. Brownfield, administrator of the estate of the late John N. Brownfield, and Martha Barnes, who composed the Uniontown Brick Company. They brought suit to recover \$83.30. In his defense Wirsing says on May 6, 1907, he made a settlement and paid \$28.18. The receipt for the account, in full, is attached to the affidavit of defense. He further avers that on November 23, 1907, he made a settlement in full with the late John N. Brownfield, paying \$69.50. Wirsing says he cannot locate this receipt. He further avers he never ordered, nor did he receive, on November 26 and 27, 1907, 3,000 brick for which he is charged \$21.

Arrangements are being made by Attorney R. F. Hopwood and the County Commissioners to send Jack Hahn, sent up from Connelville as a vagrant, to the soldiers' home at Dayton, O. Hahn has his pension money and the Commissioners want to get him to the home. They are afraid he might drop off the train on his way to the home and wander back to Connelville, something they desire to avoid. The Commissioners will also send Anton Popich to Monaca, Ohio, City tomorrow. Popich is now in jail suffering from melancholia. He has done time in the jail, at the County Home and in the Uniontown hospital.

Whether the court has the right to demand additional bond after it accepts a man's own recognizance, was a question it will have to answer for itself. If it decides it made an error, the execution of James O. Martin will be stricken off the records at the March term. When John P. Sackel was arrested to pay his wife \$14 a month, he was released on his own recognizance for \$100. Later Martin gave an additional bond for \$100 and this was later taken from the minutes and judgment was entered.

More hotel license applications were filed today, bringing the list up to 23. The applicants were S. K. Reed for the Colonial Hotel at Point Marion; Charles Wingerth for the Central Hotel at Bellefonte; James L. Thornton for the New Grand House at Brownsville; S. M. Goodman for the Trans-Allegheny at Connelville and Andrew Hans for the Hans House in Connelville. A. Overholt & Company have applied for a distillery license.

## GOOD NEWS

Comes From Washington For the Young Boomers.

From Washington, D. C., comes the good news that the Young Boomers will be perfectly satisfied with the result of the Rivers and Harbors committee of Congress who have prepared the amount of appropriations that will be included in the Appropriation Bill that will be given to Congress by the Committee on or about February 1. Congressman George F. Huff has been using his influence and doing his utmost with the members of the committee to have them include the Young appropriation and has received a personal letter from Congressman D. F. Alexander, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee which gives glad tidings to the people interested in this important improvement.

Louis Costa Laid Up.

Louis Costa, the Vanderbilt stone man and contractor, has been confined to his home for five weeks with a trust bitter foot, his friends will regret to learn. At present his condition is somewhat improved.

Auto Bus Line.

An auto bus line has been established between Vanderbilt and Star Junction. Trips will be made every hour.

## LOCAL MAN SUED FOR \$500 CHECK.

Stopped Payment On It When Car of Produce Was Not Delivered.

## THE B. & O. FILES REASONS

Tells Court Why New Trial in Herd Suit Should Be Granted—Number of Small Cases Before the Court—Two Husbands Want Divorces.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 27.—The suit of the Koehler Produce Company of Pittsburg against Louis Sapolsky of Connelville was taken up shortly before noon today. This is an action to recover on a \$500 check given by Sapolsky but payment on which was stopped. It was on August 25, 1909, that Sapolsky ordered a car load of produce from M. Marcus, another produce dealer of Pittsburg, and gave a check for \$500 in payment of the bill. Marcus, in turn, went to the Koehler company and wanted a bill of goods. It was refused because, it is alleged, Marcus was slow in settling his accounts. To get the goods, Marcus endorsed Sapolsky's check and gave it to the Koehler company.

By the time the Koehler company had deposited the check and it reached the Title & Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania, Sapolsky had become tired of waiting for M. Marcus to send his produce and stopped payment on the check. Hence the suit.

A compulsory non-suit was ordered after the plaintiff had completed his case in the suit of Charles Miller against Lydia Oakes. This was an action to require a specific performance of contract on the part of the defendant, who paid \$200 down on a 100-acre tract in Washington township that was to have cost \$3,800. The defense contended that the land she agreed to purchase did not conform to the description in the deed, which included more than 25 acres of poor land and did not take in the barn and spring. The non-suit was allowed.

In the suit of Frances E. Herd and others against the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which resulted in a verdict of \$12,250 for the plaintiff, the defense today filed its reasons for asking a new trial. Five reasons are given, first, because the verdict was excessive; second, that it was against the weight of the evidence; third, that the court erred in its ruling in accepting and rejecting certain testimony, exceptions to which were filed during the trial; fourth, that the court erred in certain parts of its charge; and, fifth, that the court erred in affirming several of the plaintiffs' points.

Before Judge Umbel the suit of George Frederick, an aged German gardener, against Nathaniel E. Murphy was taken up. Frederick claims \$50 is due him for 114 months wages as a gardener at \$6 a month, less a credit of \$78 which has been paid. The defense contends that Frederick was to have his board throughout the year, but the salary of \$6 a month was only to be drawn six months in the year.

The suit of McClelland Leonard against Mary B. Gilmore and others, was withdrawn for settlement. Leonard claimed \$156 for pike purchased for a water line for the late John Gilmore.

Two libels in divorce were filed today. After being married since 1890, Louis May, formerly of Connelville, wants a divorce from Cora L. May on the grounds of desertion. Gatewood Massey was married to Annie Massey in 1882. He wants a divorce on the grounds of desertion.

A habeas corpus action presented in chambers has been granted and Francis M. East will be brought to Uniontown from the Western Penitentiary to testify in the suit of Elizabeth Mickey against Francis M. East, S. E. East and S. R. Previus. Judgment was awarded the plaintiff in this case on a \$500 note. Recently, at instance of Previus, judgment was entered in order that a defense might be made. Russell F. Gribble, executor of the estate of Elizabeth H. Mickey, states that the presence of Francis M. East is necessary at the trial set for January 31.

## HOUGH HOUSE SOLD.

Latrobe Man Buys Hostelry at Smith-ton.

A deal has been consummated whereby the New Hough House at Smithton changed ownership. The purchaser is John Farnham, of Latrobe. The sale, however, is contingent upon the transfer of the license March 23, when license court convenes. The consideration has not been made public.

Following the transfer, Mr. Saunders, who has been a resident of Smithton for nearly seven years, will remove to Uniontown, his former home, where he and his family will occupy their own handsome dwelling.

After Fairchance Hotel.

A J. McHugh of Uniontown Thursday filed his application for a real liquor license at Fairchance. The applications of Paul Bolger for the Young Horse and George Pisula at Georson were also filed.

Robison Goes Up.

L. A. Robison, general passenger agent of the Lake Erie has been appointed to the same position on the Lake Shore and two other New York Central lines, in connection with his office on the Lake Erie.

## THE INTERIOR STATES REPORT.

**Their Use of Coke, Oil and Gas in the West.**

### THE SUPPRESSION OF SMOKE

**Caused An Increased Consumption of Oil and Gas, and Eastern Coal and Coke for Fuel—Shortage of Labor Due to Too Many Mines.**

The chief influences that have affected the coal-mining industry of Illinois, Indiana and Western Kentucky, and with these States may be included, to some extent, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, aside from the left-over portion of the business depression of 1908, has been the increased use of oil and gas for fuel and also the use of coke or of eastern coals which has followed the agitation with regard to the suppression of smoke.

C. L. Scroggs, Secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, states that the only shortage of labor experienced in the coal mines of Illinois during 1909 has been due to the fact that the number of mines exceeds the requirements of the trades. This means, of course, that with more mines than are required to supply the market and with each mine trying to secure its quota of labor, more labor is employed in the mines than should be necessary to produce the quantity of coal required by the markets. This, as stated by Mr. Scroggs, is reflected in the report of the bureau of labor statistics of Illinois, which shows that in the year ended in 1908, the shipping mines of the State operated only an average of 191 days, as compared with 200 days the preceding year. In 1908 the total number of employees was 70,841, in 1907 the number was 69,713.

There has been some shortage of cars, especially during the fall and winter months, but this was not a shortage which more than affected the distribution of business. There has been no suffering for coal because of any failure on the part of the transportation companies. There were no general strikes or suspensions of coal cars, and such local difficulties as occurred were not sufficient to influence the total production. The southern part of both Illinois and Indiana was considerably affected by the shortage of water during the summer and fall.

In the western part of Kentucky, which contains the southern extremity of the Illinois-Indiana field, business, as far as the production is concerned, was less satisfactory than in 1908. There were no interruptions because of labor difficulties, for labor was plentiful, as was also the supply of coal cars. The whole trouble seemed to be in the demand, which was by no means equal to the capacity of the mines.

Reports from the isolated northern coal field in Michigan indicate that the production of that State in 1909 will be somewhat less than in 1908. Here, as in other sections, the development of coal-mining properties has been considerably ahead of the development of the markets to absorb the product, and during 1909, owing to the competition of coals from other States, a number of the Michigan mines are reported as having been closed down. Throughout the year there was a plentiful supply of labor and also of railroad cars and no strikes or suspensions interfered with mining operations.

### URGE AMENDMENT

**Foreigners From Coke Region Have To Spend Big Sums Awaiting Naturalization.**

Representative W. H. Graham and J. F. Burke participated at Washington in the debate upon the bill to amend the naturalization laws. In a number of principal cities, especially New York and including Pittsburgh, persons wishing to be naturalized have been put to a great inconvenience and expense because the law recently enacted does not make sufficient provision for clerk hire to keep the work of the court up to the demand upon it. Mr. Graham said that men coming from McKeesport, Connellsville and other towns adjacent to Pittsburgh with their necessary witnesses were delayed often for several days while the clerks were trying to catch up with an accumulation of work. The law requires triplication of many preliminary papers.

These men were put to an expense of \$50, \$75 and in many instances of even \$100 for maintenance while waiting their turn. All this time sufficient fees had been paid into the offices of the court to enable the employment of additional clerks, but there was no authority of law to so use the money.

Mr. Burke objected to a grant of authority to the clerks of the United States to employ additional clerical help at their own discretion, fearing that this might open the door to grave abuses. As passed the bill makes an authorization that will cure the evil of delay by permitting the clerks of courts to employ additional help, not out of current receipts, but out of the surplus of the preceding year.

The law requires that half the revenue from naturalizations go to the Department of Commerce and Labor to pay expenses of detection and prosecution of naturalization frauds.

### SOMERSET MINES BUSY.

**Slack Coal Will Be Loaded For the West.**

The work at the mines at the present time is in a very prosperous condition; plenty of work and no scarcity of cars. These are all the mines of the Consolidated Company in Elk Lick Nos. 1 and 2 and Summit mines. In mine No. 1 they are making preparations to install a box car loader for loading box cars with slack coal for the far west.

### P. R. TONNAGE.

Company Hauled 62,101,025 Tons of Coal and Coke East in 1909.

The lines of the Pennsylvania railroad company east of Pittsburgh and Erie carried 62,101,025 tons of coal and coke during the year 1909. This was an increase of 7,545,758 tons over the preceding year. An official statement of the tonnage of these products handled, as issued by the company shows that during the year 1909 the company hauled 11,190,176 tons of anthracite coal, 38,882,068 tons of bituminous coal and 12,028,781 tons of coke.

The total increase of the three products for the month of December, 1909, over December of 1908 was 701,847 tons. The tonnage for December, 1909, was 5,005,086 tons, while the tonnage separated shows the tonnage of anthracite coal to be 1,061,547 tons; bituminous coal 3,598,357 tons and coke 1,345,126 tons for the month.

While a good increase in the tonnage of bituminous coal and coke is shown by the statement, there was a decrease of 104,422 tons of anthracite coal handled over the lines of the company during the year. The increase in the tonnage of coke for the year amounted to 4,565,293 tons over 1908 and of bituminous coal 3,654,887 tons over 1908.

### RECORD PRICE FOR COAL LANDS IN GREENE COUNTY

**J. V. Thompson and Others Sell 2,815 Acres For \$1,727,964 To Cleveland Man.**

Josiah V. Thompson of Uniontown and associates who have in recent years bought up thousands of acres of coal in that section have disposed of 2,815 acres in Greene county to Henry G. Dalton of Cleveland, O., for \$1,727,964, says a dispatch from Waynesburg.

The deal, made public through the filing of deeds in the Greene county courts lately, is the largest ever consummated in Greene county coal. The prices paid for various tracts vary, but the average price was over \$600 an acre, which establishes a new price in this field. The coal all lies in Jefferson borough and Jefferson and Morgan townships in a virgin field. It is believed Dalton, who is a wealthy Cleveland coal speculator, purchased the acreage for other interests.

The deeds conveying the coal are in a book of 136 pages, the largest instrument of the kind ever filed in the recorder's office at Waynesburg. The sellers named in the deed besides Thompson are Isaac W. Seamans and wife, Agnes C. Humbert, Asbury R. Struble and wife, George W. Struble and Joseph Elliott of Fayette county; James H. Clark of Buda, Ill.; George B. Moredock and wife of Jefferson, Greene county, and Samuel Biersch and wife of Hiawatha, Kan.

### COAL IS OPTIONED.

**Fifteen Hundred Acre Tract in Washington County Is Signed Up.**

Sixty-day options were taken a few days ago on a block of coal territory about 1,500 acres, situated between Glyde, out the National road east, and the holdings of the Lackawanna Steel Company at Cokeburg, Washington county, the price reported being about \$390 an acre. The owners of the territory included in the deal, with the number of acres owned respectively by each, are as follows: S. C. Roberts, 117; Mary Moninger, 162; Henry Bristor, 132; Wonsetter heirs, 65; Samuel Ross heirs, 233; G. Hanna, 133; Eli Hildebrand, 214; Jess Brady, 55; Samuel Rush, 14; John orn, 15; Samuel Wonsetter estate, 113, and a few other smaller tracts.

During the past ten years options at prices ranging from \$10 to \$300 an acre have been taken on the greater part of the coal in this block, but no sale was made.

This is the only large block of coal in the eastern section of Washington county which remains unsold, with the exception of a tract of about 1,500 acres about Zediker Station, which is being held intact for higher prices. It is understood that this tract is for sale, not for option.

Examining Board Appointed. Upon petition of Arthur Neale, inspector of mines for the Seventh Bituminous district, the Washington County Court has appointed Arthur Neale, inspector, John McVicker, superintendent of the Nobletown colliery, and Robert Young, a miner, members of the Examining Board for the Seventh District. The terms of the present Board of Examiners has expired.

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Annual Capacity of Combined Works 60,000,000

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Moyer.....P. R. R.  
Davidson.....B. & O. and P. R. R.  
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Analysis of Silica Brick.  
Silica.....95.10  
Alumina.....2.16  
Iron Oxide......60  
Lime.....1.80  
Magnesia......15

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Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3..... 420	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Yorkrun, Shofat and Bitner, 1,000
Connell Coal Company, Smek..... 160	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works..... 160

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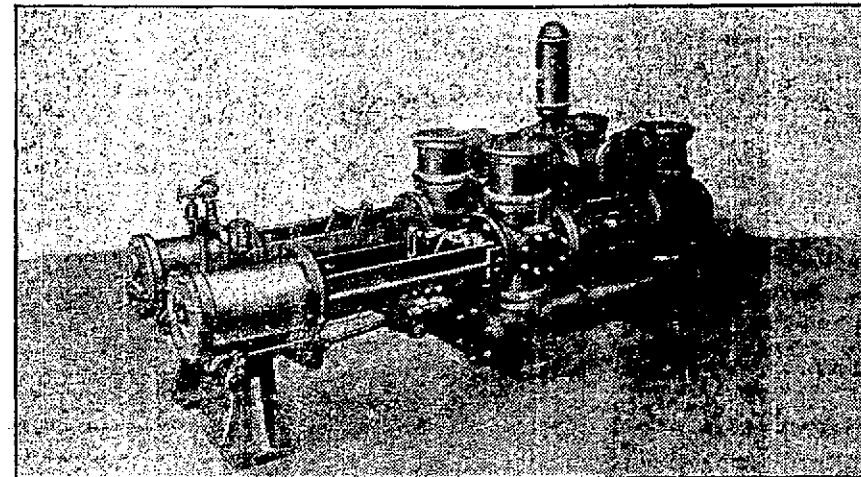
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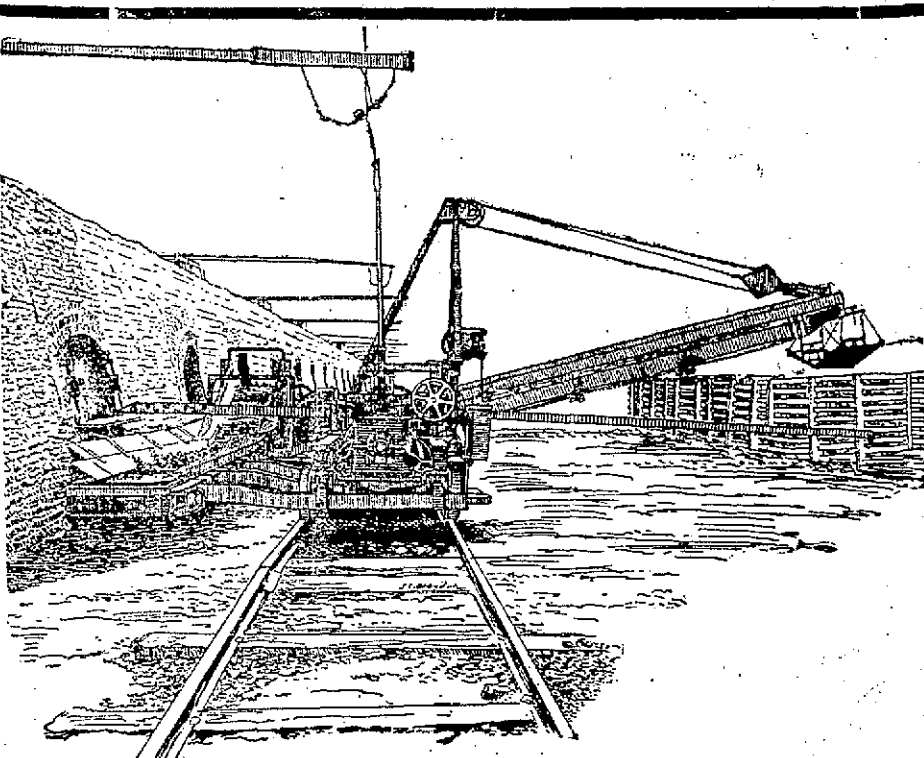
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